

NUMBER 33

me, have ever seen ten dollars of American Gold Coins
to be so abundant upon the Banks, and upon other oc-
casions for the greater portion of our currency, and yet
that we are so miserably deficient in specie, and so de-
pendent, when we have not a security for property, or the
fulfilment of contracts. Who knows, Sir, that takes
now on time for five dollars, that he will get more than
one, or that he will be compelled to pay five times what he agreed
to? That you nor I, Mr. Chairman. Even those
who sit behind the counters of Banks cannot guard
if disposed to do it, when the time of panic comes, and
the currency is so much depreciated, that the value of
the notes is more precious still. The gentleman said much
about "impaired the obligation of contracts," and standing
on "constitutional ground." Sir, what did the framers
of the Constitution mean, when they imposed the duty
of Federalism, upon the obligation of contracts? They
meant, Sir, to forbid just what we have all along
been doing—this legalizing of paper money. They had
seen that such a currency was and must be necessary, be lie he
it or not, for the support of the Government, and the
convenience of the will or interested parties, and the obligation
of all contracts relating to money thereby impaired. The
law that Sir was suffered to corrupt the currency
during this year might be two dollars next year, and
the next year it might be one dollar, and the next
year it might be half a dollar, without the assent of the
people, and in direct and palpable violation of their rights.

Sir, I look in the discussion of this question to
the whole country, the future prosperity of the Union
is at stake. Sir, I feel that Sir has been seen
and heard, because I am persuaded the country will repeat
adoption; will will it be if that it repentance come
to late? In no evil hour the Banks creep in under
the name of a currency, and they are the only means
of controlling the circulating medium. We our-
selves have suffered them to corrupt the
their promises to pay. We ought never to

...circumstances, obtain this power? It is true, that in other countries, private bankers, having no legal authority over the coin, issue notes for circulation. But this they always with the consent of government express or implied; and government restrains and regulates all their operations at its pleasure. It would be a startling proposition in any other part of the world, that the propagation of coinage money, held by government was liable to be defeated, counteracted or impeded by another person. It is held in other hands, of authorizing a paper circulation. It further to be observed, that the States cannot issue bills of credit; not that they cannot make them

Mr. Holmes, I said no such thing.

Mr. Gilles, I took down from the sword at the time, and thought I could not be mistaken. Sir, if the party to which I have the honor to belong could turn pale at any thing, it would be at finding themselves the supporters of such doctrines as the gentleman has pronounced "democratic." Can the Learned change his mind, Sir? "Yes," it is said "he can change from one spot to another."

Now I want the bill, Sir, the "bloody bill," which pleased gentlemen so much, and which he labored so long to turn ridicule. It is true that in Committee of the whole, great

[illegible]

up a breast work—after which he ad-
venced the skirmish, and then retreated
in the hope of deceiving his enemy and de-
vising them into an ambush. After dark on

for the honor of human nature we will not
e this.
tract from the Savannah Georgian of the
inst. — "The intelligence brought from Fort
or by Express was that the Indians had
fighting Gen. Gaines from Sunday to

as bank com-
ago, you will
lature the in-
pressing the
look into the
you will find
denunciation
circulating s
writings of A
forcing the s
is in fact, as
Statesmen w

Thursday; that the situation of Gaines was extremely critical; that he had erected a fortification within which his men were placed; that the Indians had advanced within musket shot, but were repulsed; that the Indians had recrossed the Withlacoochee, taunted Gaines and dared him to open fight."

Gen. Scott had disbanded all the Florida Militia, which had been looked on as a mark of disrespect. The Floridians say they were the first to appear in the field, and the last to leave it. It was the "heroic twenty-seven" who at the Withlacoochee made the charge, which, by general consent, was admitted to have saved the regulars.

From the Jeffersonian. SMALL BILLS.

The bill which has been pending before the Legislature for some time past, has at length become a law. It now remains to be seen whether the people will give it their countenance and enforce its provisions. For it is in vain under our forms of government for the Legislature to select certain words and arrange them in order, so as to convey a certain intended meaning, and invest them with all the forms and solemnities of Legislative enactments, and cause them to be carefully enrolled on the pages of the statute book, unless the people see fit to give them the force and effect of law. If the people as a body refuse to obey, the statute is a dead letter. You cannot enforce its provisions. But will not the people in the present case second the wise and provident views of their Representatives? We trust they will. We are sure they will, if they are true to themselves and to their own best interests. At the same time it is worse than idle to shut our eyes on what is passing around us. From some cause or other there seems to be a determined resolution on the part of too many to disregard the law in question. This disposition not only shows itself within the State, but is actively aided and encouraged by the operations and manoeuvres of self-interest from without. We speak within bounds when we say that probably one hundred thousand dollars, at least, in bills of one and two dollars of banks without the State, have been brought into it, and put in circulation within the last six months. Hence it is in vain that our own banks redeemed their one dollar bills and ceased to re-issue them. Bills of every name and color have flowed in from without to take their place. The Banks of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont are sending their bills in upon us in shoals. A single individual, we are informed on good authority, brought at one time into this State a package of \$15000 in one and two dollar bills of one of the banks in Salem. Now if the operation of the law is merely to take out of circulation the bills of our own banks, which our people are well acquainted, and which are within our reach, and so substitute in the place of the bills of our own banks, the bills of banks, of which we know little, and which are wholly beyond our reach, and beyond the reach of the process of our Courts—if we say, such is to be its operation, the law is ill-advised in the extreme. But here again, as already said, whether the law is to have such an operation, depends on the people themselves. The Legislature has done its duty. It remains for the people to do theirs.

We never disguised to ourselves nor to our readers the difficulties which this measure would certainly have to encounter. We predicted more than a year ago that the object would be found not so easy to be attained as some seemed to suppose. Our expectations so far have not been disappointed. It did appear to us at that time, that, unless New Hampshire and Massachusetts would go *pari passu* with Maine, we had better not make the attempt. The Legislature of last winter thought differently. Hence the present Legislature did not find itself, in relation to this matter, in the position of a body called upon to determine whether the experiment should be tried or not. That question had been settled by the preceding Legislature. All that remained for the present one to do was, to decide whether they would recede and abandon the experiment already commenced, or whether they would attempt to carry it through. It does appear to us therefore, that if there are any, (and we know there are many) who blame the last Legislature for precipitancy in this matter, they cannot bring such a charge against the present one. Considering that the work had been begun—that our Banks had already redeemed and withdrawn from circulation nearly all their one dollar bills, and that the object to be attained was one of great and general interest to the people of the State, there was no other way for the present Legislature but to go forward. Under such circumstances what good citizen can cherish the desire to thwart the purposes of the Legislature, and thus to defeat the important object which they had in view?

The question of suppressing the circulation of small bills within the State has nothing to do with party. It is one in which the whole mass of the community are interested. It is one in which statesmen of every shade and color of political creed have agreed in opinion. If you look into the reports of *Judge Bridge* and *Ware* as bank commissioners some five or six years ago, you will find them urging upon the Legislature the importance to the community of suppressing the circulation of small bills. If you look into the printed speeches of Mr. Webster, you will find him eloquent and powerful in his denunciations against the policy of issuing and circulating small bills. If you look into the writings of Mr. Gallatin, you will find him enforcing the same views and sentiments. There is in fact, as already stated, among practical Statesmen who have attended to this matter, no

difference in sentiment so far as we have been able to examine. We close our remarks at the present time with the following extract from Pitkin's "Statistical View," (Ed. 1835.)

Most, if not all of the state banks have, heretofore, issued notes of a denomination, as low as one dollar; to the almost entire exclusion of specie. We do not hesitate to say, that, in our view, good policy requires, that no bank should be permitted to issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars. The place, which the small bills now occupy, would in no inconsiderable degree be then filled with specie. This would lessen the proportion, between the paper and specie circulation of the country; and thereby, give additional security against the evils and dangers, always attending an exclusive paper circulation. The States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, have lately excluded all bills below five dollars; and a committee of the legislature of the former state, in a report, made in January, 1833, declared, that, in consequence of this prohibition, the precious metals, were "widely diffused and abundant in all parts of the State."

In England, in order to secure a greater amount of specie circulation, bank notes of a less denomination than 25 sterling, are prohibited; and in Scotland, none are permitted to circulate, less than twenty shillings. The bank of France, the only bank in that country, is authorized to issue notes, not less than five hundred francs, about equal to one hundred dollars.

"The circulation of specie, in England, is now about equal, to that of bank paper."

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS. From the Eastern Argus.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Senate. A new day has dawned upon the destinies of the country!—The dynasty of the Aristocracy is finished!—their sceptre is broken—their glory departed—

"Their dream is past, it has no further change!"

The generous confidence they have abused, the high trust they have betrayed, they are now forced to surrender back to the insulted and indignant majesty of the people. Vile faction! the Constitution you have suborned and violated, is once more restored to its allegiance. Public opinion, like an avalanche moved by a breath, a breath has hurled upon, and crushed you!

"Thus may poor fools Believe false teachers! Though those that are betrayed Do feel the treason sharply, yet the traitor Stands in worse case of woe!"

Little did the faction dream this was to be the last day of their triumphant profligacy, when Thomas Ewing, the humble tool of Henry Clay, vowed to take up the Land Bill, for the distribution of bribery and corruption among the people. But soon

"A change came o'er the spirit of their dream!"

Mr. Buchanan moved to go into Executive business. Ewing came to the scratch again, urged on by his bottle-holder, Clay—saying that the Senator from New Jersey, and the two Senators from Maryland, were sick, and the Senate therefore ought not to go into executive business.

Gen. Wall opposes him. Dr. Naudin rises and uncorks his lustre to revive the dropping spirits of the faction, who all appeared to be partly sick; when lo! in crawls the dying Mr. Southard, to enact "Lord Chatham," and creeps to his seat, crouching at the feet of Clay like a whelp spaniel! Ewing braces up for another round, but the odds are against him.

Col. Benton took the floor, saying that it was necessary first to pass the appropriation Bills, before they understood to distribute the surplus. Ewing having breathed, toes the mark again, for the fourth and last time, but has only strength to demand the yeas and nays.

The Arch Nullifier now comes to the rescue, and talks big, and deep, and grum, and fast. To bribe,—that's the question; if we adjourn, saith he, and not distribute the surplus, it is forever lost to the country! The appropriations are only a few hundred thousands; shall we give up our millions?

Col. Benton perceiving the debate was a battle against time, re-entered the lists; and took up the scull of Biddle's Mammoth, and jowled it to the ground, as if it were Cain's jaw-bone that did the first murder; and anon he knocked Calhoun and Ewing's quiddits and quillits about the scone with it, till their imploring looks seemed to cry, *peccavi!* Then taking his seat for the yeas and nays to be called, he appeared ruminating on the Mammoth scull like Hamlet—Hun!—This might be in's time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his recognizances, his fines, his double vouchers, his recoveries; Is this the fine of his fines, the recovery of his recoveries, to have his fine pate full of fine dirt?

The Vice President announced the vote—the faction were numbered—but found wanting!—The administration phalanx outnumbered them. As the Chair announced the result, a breathless silence pervaded the Chamber—it was still as the Chamber—it was still as the chamber of death. I glanced my eye on Henry Clay, the focus then of many eyes,—

"A moment o'er his face The tablet of unnumber'd thought Was traced,—and then it faded as it came, And he was calm and quiet,— Like the feline of Sparta, with the Fox gnawing out his vitals!"

The Senate then went into Executive business, but passed upon no nominations.

Mr. Rives took his seat to-day—twenty-four Administration Senators were present.

House. The day was spent in receiving Petitions, &c.

CONGRESS. In the Senate on Thursday, 8000 copies of the statement of the affairs of the deposit Banks were ordered to be printed. Mr. Grundy offered, but subsequently withdrew, a resolution instructing the P. O. Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing permanent contracts to be made for the transportation of the mail with the different rail-road companies. Mr. Hill made a speech on the Land Bill, and the Senate adjourned.

order, which was the navy appropriation bill.—The bill was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

From the Eastern Argus.

GOOD NEWS! The nominations of R. P. TANNEY—as Chief Justice of the United States,—of P. P. BARBOUR, as associate Judge, and AMOS KENDALL as Post Master General, were confirmed by the Senate on the 15th inst. The injunction of secrecy has been rescinded, and following is the Journal of the proceedings on this subject.

UNITED STATES SENATE. EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination of Roger B. Taney to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and the question being Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination? it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing, of Ills., Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Geo. Linn McKean, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Prentiss, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright.—29.

NAYS—Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Ewing of Ohio, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Webster, White.—15.

The nomination of Philip P. Barbour, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, being next in order, the question being put, on taking up the nomination, it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright.—25.

NAYS—Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White.—20.

Mr. Webster moved the following as an amendment.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to act upon the nomination of P. P. Barbour as Justice of the Supreme Court, until it shall be ascertained whether the number of Judges of the said Court shall be altered by any law at the present Session of Congress.

The question being taken on its adoption, it was decided as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, (Ohio) Knight, Leigh, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster.—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, (Ill.) Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, (of Ala.) King, (of Geo.) Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White.—26.

The question was then put—Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?—and decided as follows:—

YEAS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Ills., Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Leigh, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White.—30.

NAYS—Black, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Mangum, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Webster.—11.

The nomination of Amos Kendall to be Post Master General being next in order.

Mr. Crittenden moved that the Senate now adjourn, which was decided as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White.—15.

NAYS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright.—25.

The question was then put—Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?—and decided as follows:—

YEAS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Right.—25.

NAYS—Black, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Naudain, Preston, Southard, White.—7.

It was then ordered that the injunction of secrecy be rescinded from the proceedings in these nominations.

From the N. Y. Courier and Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 16, 1836.

The Senate have this day confirmed the nomination of Mr. STEVENSON, as Minister to England, Mr. EATON, Minister to Spain, and Gen. CALL, Governor of Florida, vice Eaton promoted.

Henry J. Fox, Esq. was presented to the President, by the Secretary of State, on the 10th inst. as His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Fire.—In Bangor on Tuesday evening last, the new three story brick house owned by Cyrus S. Clark and Geo. W. Cooley Esqrs. was destroyed by fire, we understand that it will not be necessary to take the walls down. Loss \$8000. No insurance.

STATE OF MAINE. By the Governor of the State of Maine. A PROCLAMATION. For a Day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

With the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I appoint Thursday the twenty-first day of April next, to be observed throughout this State as a day of PUBLIC HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER, and I do request, that all secular business be laid aside on that day, and that Christians of every denomination come together in their respective places of worship, and engage devoutly in the solemn services of the occasion.

When we consider the holiness of God and our own impurity—the requirements of his perfect law and our disobedience—his abounding mercy and our ingratitude, we see cause for humbling ourselves before Him, who is just to requite and almighty to punish our multiplied offences. We have all been accessory to the accumulated guilt, which calls for the judgments of Heaven upon us; may we be as ready to concur in seeking forgiveness through Jesus Christ, by deep humiliation and the future amendment of our lives. May we so turn from the evil of our ways, that our gracious Sovereign, whose compassions fail not, may turn away his wrath, and remember no more against us our transgressions.

And while we bow with humility before the mercy seat, let us acknowledge with gratitude the goodness of God towards us hitherto, and fervently supplicate a continuance of his blessings. Let us pray, that the rich profusion of temporal good, which Infinite Love has lavished upon us the past year, may not be withdrawn during the year that is to come; but that peace and plenty, health and happiness may still be the portion of this favored community. Let us also fervently implore the great Head of the Church, that he will regard with special favor our spiritual interests, so that the coming year may be distinguished above all former years, for the prosperity of Zion, and the enlargement of her borders, in every part of our State.

GIVEN AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER IN AUGUSTA, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and in the sixtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.
By the Governor.
ASAPH R. NICHOLS, Sec'y of State.

Bank Investigations. In the Senate of Massachusetts, on Friday last, an additional report of the Committee on the Bank Investigation was adopted, which declares that farther proceedings ought to be had against the New England, City, States, and People's Banks.—It was ordered in concurrence with the House, that the Investigating Committee summon before them at such time and place as they may designate, the President Directors, and company of the Banks named, to show cause, if they can why their respective charters should not be declared forfeit,—and also to proceed against them according to the provision of the 17th section of the Bank Act of Massachusetts, of 1829.

Argus.

We are happy to learn from the Globe of the 16th inst. that the Post Master General has so far recovered from his late severe indisposition, as to be able, partially, to resume the duties of his office.

Look out for Counterfeits!! Five Dollar Bills, of the *Kenduskeug Bank*, Bangor, were in circulation on Saturday. Ebenezer Harlow, of Paris, was arrested, charged with uttering them. He was brought before the Municipal Court, and after examination, the case was continued until Thursday next, to give him further opportunity of defence. Having obtained bail he was liberated.

Noah's Ark, probably erected in the State of New York!—In a new and interesting work on the subject of American Antiquities and Discoveries in the West, by Josiah Priest, the author, running rather wild in speculation, has conjectured that the Ark was erected in America, and in all probability in the State of New York!—*Baltimore Visitor.*

Five hundred dollars per foot were offered for a corner lot in Cincinnati—and refused.—One would think there was a scarcity of land in that western region.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated Feb. 25, received in Charleston, says:—"The Mexicans have revolted, and Gen. Bravo has come out against Centralism."

MARRIED.

In Turner, Mr. Alden B. Fish, to Miss Eliza H. Dumas, of Newbury, Mr. Ralph Ames, of Canton, to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, of Leeds.

WANTED, a First rate MAN to work on a farm, six or eight months.—None other need apply.—GASH, and first rate wages. Apply at this Office.

SCHOOL.

THE SPRING TERM of MISS E. HAMILIN'S SCHOOL, will commence on the 25th of April, at Mrs. HAMILIN'S. Tuition from \$2.00 to \$2.00 per quarter. Paris, March 25th, 1836.

Just received at the Oxford Bookstore, a few copies of MEMOIR of HARRIS PAGE. Also, added to the 11, of *Sargent's Temperance Tales*—AN IRISH HEART, together with a new supply of the previous numbers. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, March 23, 1836.

For sale as above a good BASS VIOL, very cheap, for Cash or approved credit.

PILLS.
DEAN'S Thayer's, and LEE'S PILLS, just received (fresh) and for sale by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836.

CONTENTS OF LITTLE'S MUSEUM. OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. Published Monthly at Philadelphia. Price, \$5 a year. No. 165. . . March, 1836.

COLLEY CIBBERS' Apology for his life; a Murderer's Death Bed; the Pirates—continued; Life of Admiral Lord Exmouth; Pringle and Moodie on South Africa; Japhet in Search of a Father; Maurice de Saxe; an Excursion in Ceylon; the Last in the Lower Elbow's Pommel; Menus of Luchow; Japhet, &c.—concluded; the Huguenot Captain; a Song; Earl of Mulgrave; Mrs. Trollope's Walk on France.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their regular Session next to be held at Paris in said County on the last Tuesday of October, 1835.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said County, respectfully represent, that in their opinion the road now traveled from Farmington to Paris, through Jay and Canton is exceedingly hilly and unnecessarily crooked, and that the public travel from West to East may be greatly facilitated, and with that view they pray your honors to view, and if practicable to locate and establish a public Highway, connecting at the County road leading from Jay Meeting-House to Wilton in the most practicable place; thence in a South-westerly direction to the road leading from said Meeting-House to Canton—thence in the most practicable route to Althaus Austin's in Canton; thence to the location of the Canton Point Bridge; thence across the Androscoggin River, and thence in the best route to Hayford's Mills in Canton. Also commencing near Wm. Fouches in Canton, thence easterly to said new location, and that you may discontinue such parts of the old road as may become unnecessary for the public convenience by the establishment and opening of the aforesaid routes. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

CORNELIUS HOLLAND & others.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations, interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Ebenezer Humphrey, in Jay, on Wednesday the fourth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Canton and Jay, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

NEW ENGLAND PECTORAL SYRUP AND COUGH PILLS.

FOR the cure of coughs, colds, consumptions, asthma, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE SPRING TERM of the NORWAY ENGLISH SCHOOL will commence on the 4th of April, under the instruction of J. W. HOBBS. Instruction will be given in all the English branches, including NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, ASTRONOMY, ROZETIC, GEOMETRY, ALGEBRA, SURVEYING, &c. Particular attention will be given to the Elementary studies, and no exertions spared, to render them plain and interesting. Students from a distance can be accommodated with board on reasonable terms. Tuition, from \$2.50 to 3.00. Norway, March 8, 1836.

DR. GRIFFITHS

Vegetable Balsamic Gum or Plaster, OR the Rheumatism, Pains, lameness and weakness in the side, breast and back, and for Corns on the feet. Likewise a superior application for all kinds of fresh wounds, old sores, burns, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, by MRS. E. H. W. GOODNOW, four YOUNG LADIES on Apprenticeship to the MILLENNY & MANUFACTURING business. Norway-Village, March 14, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Paris lately occupied by Mr. CYRUS THAYER, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr. South Paris Jan. 23 1836.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumption, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. For sale by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Adeline, has left my bed and board and has taken away with her my two children.—This is to forewarn all persons from harboring her and them at any expense, as I shall not pay for her or their support at any other place than their home with me, nor discharge any debt they may contract. THOMAS AUSTIN. Oxford, March 8, 1836.

NEEDLEWORKS.

OF various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Book-Store—Just added the following:—*Star's Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of LIVERPORT*, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

DR. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bilious Pills, a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatic, Scrofulic and Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, &c. the very best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, containing the best properties of the Hygeian and Deane's Pills. Price 50 cts. a box.

Dr. John's TOOTHACHE DROPS, a cure for the toothache. Price 25 cts.

Mrs. Dineen's celebrated WORM ELIXIR, a sure and efficacious remedy for the Worms. Price 50 cts. a bottle.

Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment or Opodeldoe, a cure for Rheumatism, Stomach, Bruires, Stitches in the Joints, Chills, and for Sprains and Rheumes, chafing of the limbs, &c. &c. on Horse. Price 25 cts.

Dr. Johnson's celebrated RED OINTMENT, a certain cure for the FUL and all disagreeable Humors and Eruptions of the Skin, for King's corns, Salt Rheum, &c. Price 25 cts.

N. E. Pectoral Syrup and Cough Pills, the best remedy for bad Coughs and Colds, Phlegm, &c. &c. &c. Price 50 cts. a bottle.

Bri tish, Italian, & Castor OILS.—Camphor, and Oils of Peppermint, Balmgum, Sassafras, and Essences of almost every description.

BALSAM OF LIFE.

DR. MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, an excellent article for Consumption, &c. &c. W. E. GOODNOW. Norway-Village, Jan. 25, 1836.

Thursday; that the situation of Gaines was extremely critical; that he had erected a fortification within which his men were placed; that the Indians had advanced within musket shot, but were repulsed; that the Indians had recrossed the Withlacoochee, taunted Gaines and dared him to open fight."

Gen. Scott had disbanded all the Florida Militia, which had been looked on as a mark of disrespect. The Floridians say they were the first to appear in the field, and the last to leave it. It was the "heroic twenty-seven" who at the Withlacoochee made the charge, which, by general consent, was admitted to have saved the regulars.

From the Jeffersonian.
SMALL BILLS.

The bill which has been pending before the Legislature for some time past, has at length become a law. It now remains to be seen whether the people will give it their countenance and enforce its provisions. For it is in vain under our forms of government for the Legislature to select certain words and arrange them in order, so as to convey a certain intended meaning, and invest them with all the forms and solemnities of Legislative enactments, and cause them to be carefully enrolled on the pages of the statute book, unless the people see fit to give them the force and effect of law. If the people as a body refuse to obey, the statute is a dead letter. You cannot enforce its provisions. But will not the people in the present case second the wise and provident views of their Representatives? We trust they will. We are sure they will, if they are true to themselves and to their own best interests. At the same time it is worse than idle to shut our eyes on what is passing around us. From some cause or other there seems to be a determined resolution on the part of too many to disregard the law in question. This disposition not only shows itself within the State, but is actively aided and encouraged by the operations and manoeuvres of self-interest from without. We speak within bounds when we say that probably one hundred thousand dollars, at least, in bills of one and two dollars of banks without the State, have been brought into it, and put in circulation within the last six months. Hence it is in vain that our own banks redeemed their one dollar bills and ceased to re-issue them. Bills of every name and color have flowed in from without to take their place. The Banks of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont are sending their bills in upon us in shoals. A single individual, we are informed on good authority, brought at one time into this State a package of \$15000 in one and two dollar bills of one of the banks in Salem. Now if the operation of the law is merely to take out of circulation the bills of our own banks, with which our people are well acquainted, and which are within our reach, and so substitute in the place of the bills of our own banks, the bills of banks, of which we know little, and which are wholly beyond our reach, and beyond the reach of the process of our Courts—if we say, such is to be its operation, the law is ill-advised in the extreme. But here again, as already said, whether the law is to have such an operation, depends on the people themselves. The Legislature has done its duty. It remains for the people to do theirs.

We never disguised to ourselves nor to our readers the difficulties which this measure would certainly have to encounter. We predicted more than a year ago that the object would be found not so easy to be attained as some seemed to suppose. Our expectations so far have not been disappointed. It did appear to us at that time, that, unless New Hampshire and Massachusetts would go *pari passu* with Maine, we had better not make the attempt. The Legislature of last winter thought differently. Hence the present Legislature did not find itself, in relation to this matter, in the position of a body called upon to determine whether the experiment should be tried or not. That question had been settled by the preceding Legislature. All that remained for the present one to do, was to decide whether they would recede and abandon the experiment already commenced, or whether they would attempt to carry it through. It does appear to us therefore, that if there are any, (and we know there are many) who blame the last Legislature for precipitancy in this matter, they cannot bring such a charge against the present one. Considering that the work had been begun—that our Banks had already redeemed and withdrawn from circulation nearly all their one dollar bills, and that the object to be attained was one of great and general interest to the people of the State, there was no other way for the present Legislature but to go forward. Under such circumstances what good citizen can cherish the desire to thwart the purposes of the Legislature, and thus to defeat the important object which they had in view?

The question of suppressing the circulation of small bills within the State has nothing to do with party. It is one in which the whole mass of the community are interested. It is one in which statesmen of every shade and color of political creed have agreed in opinion. If you look into the reports of *Judge Bridge and Ware* as bank commissioners some five or six years ago, you will find them urging upon the Legislature the importance to the community of suppressing the circulation of small bills. If you look into the printed speeches of Mr. Webster, you will find him eloquent and powerful in his denunciations against the policy of issuing and circulating small bills. If you look into the writings of Mr. Gallatin, you will find him enforcing the same views and sentiments. There is in fact, as already stated, among practical Statesmen who have attended to this matter, no

difference in sentiment so far as we have been able to examine. We close our remarks at the present time with the following extract from Pitkin's "Statistical View," (Ed. 1835.)

Most, if not all of the state banks have, heretofore, issued notes of a denomination, as low as one dollar; to the almost entire exclusion of specie. We do not hesitate to say, that, in our view, good policy requires, that no bank should be permitted to issue bills of a low denomination than five dollars. The place, which, in the small bills now occupy, would in no inconsiderable degree be then filled with specie. This would lessen the proportion, between the paper and specie circulation of the country; and thereby, give additional security against the evils and dangers, always attending an excessive paper circulation. The States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, have lately excluded all bills below five dollars; and a committee of the legislature of the former state, in a report, made in January, 1833, declared, that, in consequence of this prohibition, the precious metals, were "widely diffused and abundant in all parts of the State." In England, in order to secure a greater amount of specie circulation, bank notes of a low denomination than 25 sterling, are prohibited; and in Scotland, none are permitted to circulate, less than twenty shillings. The bank of France, the only bank in that country, authorized to issue notes, has now less than five hundred francs, about equal to one hundred dollars.

"The circulation of specie, in England, is now about equal, to that of bank paper."

STENOGRAPHIC CLIMPS OF CONGRESS.
From the Eastern Argus.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Senate. A new day has dawned upon the destinies of the country!—The dynasty of the Aristocracy is finished!—their sceptre is broken—their glory departed—

"Their dream is past, it has no further change!"

The generous confidence they have abused, the high trust they have betrayed, they are now forced to surrender back to the insulted and indignant majesty of the people. Vile faction! the Constitution you have suborned and violated, is once more restored to its allegiance. Public opinion, like an avalanche moved by a breath, a breath has hurried upon, and crushed you!

"Thus may poor fools Believe false teachers! Though those that are betrayed Do feel the treason sharply, yet the traitor Stands in worse case of woe!"

Little did the faction dream this was to be the last day of their triumphant profligacy, when Thomas Ewing, the humble tool of Henry Clay moved to take up the Land Bill, for the distribution of bribery and corruption among the people. But soon

"A change came o'er the spirit of their dream!"

Mr. Buchanan moved to go into Executive business. Ewing came to the scratch again, urged on by his bottle-holder, Clay—saying that the Senator from New Jersey, and the two Senators from Maryland, were sick, and the Senate therefore ought not to go into executive business.

Gen. Wall opposes him. Dr. Naudian rises and uncorks his baritone to revive the drooping spirits of the faction, who all appeared to be partly sick; when lo! in crawls the dying Mr. Southard, to enact "Lord Chatham," and creeps to his seat, crouching at the feet of Clay like a whelp snuffing! Ewing braces up for another round, but the odds are against him.

Col. Benton took the floor, saying that it was necessary first to pass the appropriation Bills, before they understood to distribute the surplus. Ewing having breathed, toes the mark again, for the fourth and last time, but has only strength to demand the yeas and nays.

The Arch Nullifier now comes to the rescue; and talks big, and deep, and grum, and fast.—To bribe,—that's the question; if we adjourn, saith he, and not distribute the surplus, it is forever lost to the country! The appropriations are only a few hundred thousands; shall we give up our millions?

Col. Benton perceiving the debate was a battle against time, re-entered the lists; and took up the scull of Biddle's Mammoth, and jockeyed it to the ground, as if it were Cain's jawbone that did the first murder; and anon he knocked Calhoun and Ewing's quiddits and quillits about the sconce with it, till their imploring looks seemed to cry, *peccavi!* Then taking his seat for the yeas and nays to be called, he appeared ruminating on the Mammoth scull like Hamlet—"Hum!—This might be in 's time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his recognizances, his fines, his double vouchers, his recoveries; is this the fine of his fines, the recovery of his recoveries, to have his fine pate full of fine dirt?"

The Vice President announced the vote—the faction were "numbered"—but found wanting!—"The administration phalanx outnumbered them." As the Chair announced the result, a breathless silence pervaded the Chamber—it was still as the Chamber—it was still as the chamber of death. I glanced my eye on Henry Clay, the focus then of many eyes,—

"A moment o'er his face The tablet of unnumbered thoughts Was traced,—and then it faded as it came, And he was calm and quiet,"—

like the fellow of Sparta, with the Fox gnawing out his vitals!

The Senate then went into Executive business, but passed upon no nominations.

Mr. Rives took his seat to-day—twenty-four Administration Senators were present.

House. The day was spent in receiving Petitions, &c.

CONGRESS. In the Senate on Thursday, 8000 copies of the statement of the affairs of the deposit Banks were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Grundy offered, but subsequently withdrew, a resolution instructing the P. O. Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing permanent contracts to be made for the transportation of the mail with the different rail-road companies. Mr. Hill made a speech on the Land Bill, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the North Carolina election was considered until the hour for the special

order, which was the navy appropriation bill.—The bill was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

From the Eastern Argus.
Good News! The nominations of R. P. TANNEY—as Chief Justice of the United States,—of P. P. BARBOUR, as associate Judge, and AMOS KENDALL as Post Master General, were confirmed by the Senate on the 15th inst. The injunction of secrecy has been rescinded, and following is the Journal of the proceedings on this subject.

UNITED STATES SENATE.
EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination of Roger B. Tanney to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and the question being Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination? it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing, of Ills., Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright—29.

NAYS—Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Ewing of Ohio, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Webster, White—15.

The nomination of Philip P. Barbour, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, being next in order, the question being put, on taking up the nomination, it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright—25.

NAYS—Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—20.

Mr. Webster moved the following as an amendment.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to act upon the nomination of P. P. Barbour as Justice of the Supreme Court, until it shall be ascertained whether the number of Judges of the said Court shall be altered by any law at the present Session of Congress.

The question being taken on its adoption, it was decided as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, (Ohio) Knight, Leigh, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, (Ill.) Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, (of Ala.) King, (of Geo.) Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Robinson, Rives, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Wright—26.

The question was then put—Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?—and decided as follows:—

YEAS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Ills., Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Leigh, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Wright—30.

NAYS—Black, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Mangum, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Webster—11.

The nomination of Amos Kendall to be Post Master General being next in order.

Mr. Crittenden moved that the Senate now adjourn, which was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—15.

NAYS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright—25.

The question was then put—Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?—and decided as follows:—

YEAS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Right—25.

NAYS—Black, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Naudain, Preston, Southard, White—7.

It was then ordered that the injunction of secrecy be rescinded from the proceedings in these nominations.

From the N. Y. Courier and Inquirer.
WASHINGTON, D. C. March 16, 1836.

The Senate have this day confirmed the nomination of Mr. STEVENSON, as Minister to England, Mr. EATON, Minister to Spain, and Gen. CALL, Governor of Florida, vice Eaton promoted.

Henry J. Fox, Esq. was presented to the President, by the Secretary of State, on the 10th inst. as His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Fire.—In Bangor on Tuesday evening last, the new three story brick house owned by Cyrus S. Clark and Geo. W. Cooley Esqrs. was destroyed by fire, we understand that it will not be necessary to take the walls down. Loss \$8000. No insurance.

Free Press & Advocate.

STATE OF MAINE.
By the Governor of the State of Maine.
A PROCLAMATION.

For a Day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

With the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I appoint Thursday the twenty-first day of April next, to be observed throughout this State as a day of PUBLIC HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER, and I do request, that all secular business be laid aside on that day, and that Christians of every denomination come together in their respective places of worship, and engage devoutly in the solemn services of the occasion.

When we consider the holiness of God and our own impurity—the requirements of his perfect law and our disobedience—his abounding mercy and our ingratitude, we see cause for humbling ourselves before Him, who is just to requite and almighty to punish our multiplied offences. We have all been accessory to the accumulated guilt, which calls for the judgments of Heaven upon us; may we be as ready to concur in seeking forgiveness through Jesus Christ, by deep humiliation and the future amendment of our lives. May we so turn from the evil of our ways, that our gracious Sovereign, whose compassions fail not, may turn away his wrath, and remember no more against us our transgressions.

And while we bow with humility before the mercy seat, let us acknowledge with gratitude the goodness of God towards us hitherto, and fervently supplicate a continuance of his blessings. Let us pray, that the rich profusion of temporal good, which Infinite Love has lavished upon us the past year, may not be withdrawn during the year that is to come; but that peace and plenty, health and happiness may still be the portion of this favored community. Let us also fervently implore the great Head of the Church, that he will regard with special favor our spiritual interests, so that the coming year may be distinguished above all former years, for the prosperity of Zion, and the enlargement of her borders, in every part of our State.

GIVEN AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER IN AUGUSTA, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and in the sixteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.
By the Governor.

ASAPH R. NICHOLS, Sec'y of State.

Bank Investigations. In the Senate of Massachusetts, on Friday last, an additional Report of the Committee on the Bank Investigation was adopted, which declares that further proceedings ought to be had against the New England, City, States, and People's Banks.—It was ordered in concurrence with the House, that the Investigating Committee summon before them at such time and place as they may designate, the President Directors, and company of the Banks named, to show cause, if they can why their respective charters should not be declared forfeit,—and also to proceed against them according to the provision of the 17th section of the Bank Act of Massachusetts, of 1829.

Argus.

We are happy to learn from the Globe of the 16th inst. that the Post Master General has so far recovered from his late severe indisposition, as to be able, partially, to resume the duties of his office.

Look out for Counterfeits!! Five Dollar Bills, of the *Kenduskeag Bank*, Bangor, were in circulation on Saturday. Ebenezer Harlow, of Paris, was arrested, charged with uttering them. He was brought before the Municipal Court, and after examination, the case was continued until Thursday next, to give him further opportunity of defence. Having obtained bail he was liberated.

Argus.

Noah's Ark, probably erected in the State of New York!—In a new and interesting work on the subject of American Antiquities and Discoveries in the West, by Josiah Priest, the author, running rather wild in speculation, has conjectured that the Ark was erected in America, and in all probability in the State of New York!

Baltimore Visitor.

Five hundred dollars per foot were offered for a corner lot in Cincinnati—and refused.—One would think there was a scarcity of land in that western region.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated Feb. 25, received in Charleston, says:—"The Mexicans have revolted, and Gen. Bravo has come out against Centralism."

MARRIED.

In Turner, Mr. Alden B. Flint, to Miss Eliza J. Vinton, of Lebanon. Mr. Ralph Ames, of Canton, to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, of Leeds.

WANTED, a First rate MAN to work on a farm, six or eight months.—None other need apply.—CASH, and first rate wages.

Apply at this Office.
March 23, 1836. 3w33

SCHOOL.

THE SPRING TERM of Miss E. HAMILTON'S SCHOOL will commence on the 25th of April, at Miss HAMILTON'S. Tuition from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per quarter. Paris, March 25th, 1836.

Just received at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, a new copy of MEMOIR OF HARRIS PAGE. Also, added to it, of Sargent's TEMPERANCE TALKS.—AN IRISH HART, together with a new supply of the previous numbers. Norway, March 23, 1836. W. E. GOODNOW.

For sale as above a good BASS VIOL, very cheap, for Cash or approved credit.

PILLS.

DR. BAY'S Thayer's, and Lee's PILLS, just received. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. S. CROCKETT & Co. 31

CONTENTS
OF
THE LITTLE'S MUSEUM.

FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.
Published Monthly at Philadelphia.
Price, \$6 a year.
No. 165... March, 1836.

COLLEY CIBBER'S Apology for his life; a Murderer's Death Bed; the First, and last, and best of Examinations; Pringle and Moore on South Africa; Japhet in Search of a Father; Maurice de Saxe; an Execution in Caylon; the Last in the Looer; Elton's Poems; Memoirs of Luther; Japhet, &c.—concluded; the Huguenot Captain's Song; Earl of Mulgrave; Mrs. Trollope's Work on France.

To the honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their regular Session next to be holden at Paris in said County on the last Tuesday of October, 1835.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said County, respectfully represent, that in their opinion the road as now travelled from Farmington to Paris, through Jay and Canton is exceedingly hilly and unnecessarily crooked, and that the public travel from West to East may be greatly facilitated, and with that view they pray your honors to view, and if practicable to locate and establish a public Highway, commencing at the County road leading from Jay Meeting-House to Walton in the most practicable place; thence in a South-westerly direction to the road leading from said Meeting-House to Canton; thence in the most practicable route to Abincher Audin's in Canton; thence to the location of the Canton Point Bridge; thence across the Androscoggin River, and thence in the best route to Hayford's Mills in Canton.

Also commencing near Wm. French in Canton, thence easterly to said new location, and that you may discontinue such parts of the old road as may become unnecessary for the public convenience by the establishment and opening of the aforesaid routes. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

CORNELIUS HOLLAND & others.

State of Maine.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Ebenezer Humphrey, in Jay, on Wednesday the fourth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Canton and Jay, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODNOW, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
Attest—R. K. GOODNOW, Clerk.

NEW ENGLAND
PECTORAL SYRUP
AND
COUGH PILLS.

FOR the cure of coughs, colds, consumptions, asthma, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE SPRING TERM of the NORWICH ENGLISH SCHOOL will commence on the 4th of April, under the instruction of J. W. HOBBS. Instruction will be given in all the English branches, including NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, ASTRONOMY, RHETORIC, GEOGRAPHY, ALGEBRA, SURVEYING, &c. Particular attention will be given to the Elementary studies, and no exertions spared, to render them plain and interesting.

Students from a distance can be accommodated with board on reasonable terms.
Tuition, from \$2.50 to 3.00.
Norwich, March 8, 1836. if 31

DR. GREFFITH'S
Vegetable Balsamic Gum or Plaster,

FOR the Rheumatism, Pains, lameness and weakness in the side, breast and back, and for Corns on the feet. Likewise a superior application for all kinds of fresh wounds, old sores, burns, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY, by MRS. H. W. GOODNOW, four Young Ladies as Apprentices to the MILLINERY BUSINESS.—TUL-MARKING business. Norway-Village, March 14, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Paris lately occupied by Mr. CYRUS TILLEY, where he intends to keep as general an assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.
South Paris Jan. 23 1836.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. For sale by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Adeline, has left my bed and board, without justifiable cause and refuses to live with me, and has taken away with her my two children.—This is to forbid all persons from harboring her and them at any expense, as I shall not pay for her or their support at any other place than their home with me, nor discharge any debt they may contract.

THOMAS AUSTIN.
Oxford, March 8, 1836. 3 31

REMEDIES.

OF various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Book Store—just added the following:—

Star's Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam or Syrup of LIVERWORT, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

DR. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bilious Pills, a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatic and Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Constipation, &c. the very best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, combining the best properties of the Hygeia and Doan's Pills. Price 50 cts. a box.

Dr. John's TONIC ACID DROPS, a cure for the tooth ache. Price 25 cts.

Mrs. Ann's celebrated WORM ELIXIR, a safe and efficacious remedy for the Worms. Price 50 cts.

Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Linctus or Opodeldoc, a cure for Rheumatism, Stomach, Bowels, Stiffness in the Joints, Chills, and for Spasms and Hiccoughs, choking of the throat, &c. on Horses. Price 75 cts.

Dr. Johnson's celebrated RED OINTMENT, a certain cure for the Itch, and all disagreeable Humors and Eruptions of the Skin, for Ringworms, Sun Burn, &c. Price 25 cts.

N. B. Peroral Syrup and Cough Pills, the best remedy for Coughs and Colds, Phlegm, &c. ever invented. Price 50 cts.

British, Russian, and Castor Oil S.—Camphor, and Oils of Peppermint, Balausts, Eucalypti, and Essences of almost every description.

WASAN OF LIFE.
DR. MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, an excellent article for Consumption, &c. &c. W. E. GOODNOW.
Norwich-Village, Jan 25, 1836. 31

